

DOLBECK, Rajko; KLABUSAY, Lambert

Hyperadiuretism in obesity. Cas. lek. cesk 100 no. 3:79-85 20 Ja '61.

1. Endokrinologicka ambulance KUMZ - Ostrava I. a interni oddeleni
KUMZ - Ostrava V., prednosta primar MUDr. J. Cerny.

(OBESITY physiol) (DIURESIS)

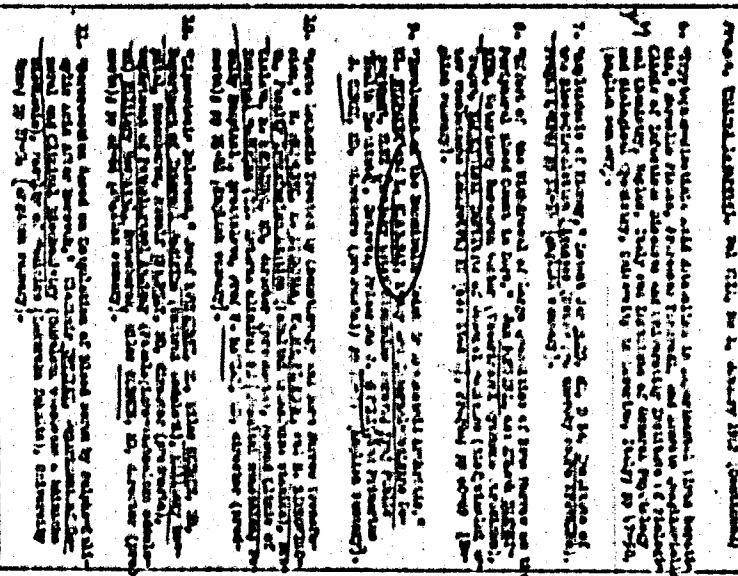
KLABUSAY, L.; STEPANEK, Vl.; ENDRIAS, L.

The influence of neuroplegia on the course of radiation sickness and burns. Cas. lek. cesk. 100 no. 9:262-264 3 Mr '61.

1. Vnitri oddeleni, oddeleni pro lecbu popalenyh a rtg oddeleni KNUZ v Ostrave V, prednosta prim. MUDr. J. Cerny, doc. MUDr. K. Typovsky, MUDr. J. Metalka.

(RADIATION INJURY exper)
-
(AMINOACID related cpds)
(ANTIHISTAMINICS pharmacol)
(ERGOT ALKALOIDS pharmacol)

KLABUSAT, L.



KALINA, J., KLABUSAY, L., KYSELKA, B., DOLECKI, R.

Metabolic changes after burns. I. Changes in metabolism of glycogen
in burned rats. Acta chir. plast. 4 no.1:4-7 '62.

1. Surgical Department, Regional Health Centre, Ostrava (Czechoslovakia),
Director: Doc. K. Typovsky, M. D. - Burns Unit, Director: J. Kalina,
M. D. - Medical Department, Regional Health Centre, Ostrava, Director:
J. Cerny, M. D. - Central Clinical Laboratories, Regional Health Centre,
Ostrava, Director: B. Hejda, M. D.

(BURNS exper) (GLYCOGEN metab)

DOLECK, Rajko; ENDRIAS, Ladislav; KLABUSAY, Lambert

Changes of some indices of endocrine gland activity during the treatment of obesity in Dolni Lipove. Cas. lek. cesk. 101 no.37:1130-1131
14.8 '62.

1. Interni oddeleni KUNZ Ostrava 3, prednosta MUDr. J. Cerny —
Krajiska endokrinologicka ambulance Ostrava 1, ordinari MUDr. R. Dolecek
Ustredni laboratoare KUNZ Ostrava 3, prednosta MUDr. B. Hejda.
(OBESITY) (17 KETOSTEROIDS) (ADRENAL GLAND HORMONES)
(DIURESES) (EOSINOPHILS) (BLOOD SUGAR) (BLOOD CHOLESTEROL)

TICHY, A.; DOLECK, R.; KLABUSAY, L.

Experimental cardiopathy in burned rats. Rozhl. chir. 42
no.4:230-236 Ap '63.

1. Oddeleni patologicka anatomic krajske nemocnice s poliklinikou v Ostrave, vedouci doc. dr. C. Dvoracek. Interni oddeleni krajske nemocnice s poliklinikou v Ostrave, vedouci MUDr. J. Cerny.

(BURNS) (ADRENALECTOMY) (CORTISONE)
(ALDOSTERONE) (NORTESTOSTERONE)
(MYOCARDIUM) (POTASSIUM DEFICIENCY)
(PATHOLOGY)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

DOLECEK, R.; KLAESUSAY, L.; HERZIG, P.; Department of Internal Medicine of the Regional Hospital and Polyclinic [Interni Odde- leni Krajske Nemocnice a Poliklinikou], Ostrava, Head [Pred- nosta] Doctor J. CERNY; Regional Endocrinological Surgery [Kraj- ska Endokrinologicka Ambulance], Ostrava, Head [Ordinar] Doctor R. DOLECEK.

"Therapeutic Results Using Some Modern Anabolic Steroid Hormones."

Prague, Casopis Lekaru Ceskych, Vol 102, No 42, 1963, pp 1148-1154

Abstract: [Authors' English abstract modified] Results with treatment of 55 patients using Dianabol and Durabolin are given. Diseases treated included burns, asthenia, disturbances of growth, duodenal ulcers, osteoporosis. Most rapid gain in weight was due to Dianabol, lowest consumption per unit weight gained was due to Durabolin. Comparison tests with testosterone were made. Anabolic hormones improve general condition, accelerate healing, inhibit catabolic effect of functional hypercorticalism. Improvement was noticed in cardiac patients showing poor reaction to cardiotonic treatment. 16 Western, 8 Czech references. 4 Figures, 3 Tables.

1/1

DOLECHEK, Rayko [Dolecek, R.], kand. med. nauk; KLABUSAY, Lambert

Anamnestic and laboratory data on the results of treatment
of 500 obesity cases. Klin. med. 41 no.6:28-34 Je '63.

(MIRA 17:1)
1. Is. terapevticheskogo otdeleniya Oblastnoy bol'niцы
(nachal'nik I. Cherny) i endokrinologicheskoy ambulatorii
Oblastnogo instituta narodnogo zdravookhraneniya (zav. -
kand. med. nauk R. Dolechek), Ostrava, Cheskoslovakiya.

KLABUSAY, L.; HERZIG, P.; DRAHEK, P.

Successful resuscitation from clinical death due to acute heart infarction by indirect heart massage. Vnitri lek. 11 no.6: 578-582 Je'65.

1. I. vnitri oddeleni KMeP v Ostrave-Zabreku (prednosta: MUDr. Jiri Veleminsky, CSc.) a Neurologicka oddeleni v Ostrave-Zabreku (prednosta: MUDr. Vladimir Bartousek).

FABIAN, Miroslav; KLABZUBA, Stanislav

Pregnancy and labor in elderly primiparae. Sborn. ved. prac. lek. fak. Karlov. univ. (Brad Kral) (Suppl) 4 no.5:469-475 '61.

1. Gynekologicko-porodnicka klinika, prednosta prof. DrSc. MUDr. J. Pazourek.

(PREGNANCY)

(LABOR)

(AGING)

BLECHOVA, Dagmar; LONSKA, Vera; HEROUT, Vladimir; KLABZUBA, Stanislav

Contribution to the recognition of intra-uterine infections. Sborn.
ved. prac. lek. fak. Karlov. univ. (Hrad Kral) 4 no. 5:623-627 '61.

1. Porodnicko-gynekologicka klinika; prednosta prof. DrSc. MUDr.
- J. Pasourk Ustredni mikrobiologicka laborator; prednosta prom. lek.
- V. Lonska Ustav patologicka anatomie; prednosta prof. DrSc. MUDr.
- A. Fingerland.

(FETAL DISEASES) (NASOPHARYNX) (VAGINA)
(AMNIOTIC FLUID)

RELAČNÝ
EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 15 Vol 12/7 Chest Dis. July 59

1694. TONSILLECTOMY AND ADENOTOMY IN TUBERCULOUS LYMPHOMAS
OF THE NECK IN CHILDREN - Tonsilektómia a adenotómia pri krčajach
tuberkulóznych lymfómoch detľom veku - Kladanšky J., Breza J.
and Thursova M. Otorinolaryng. Odd. Detáckej Fak. Nemocnice, Bratis-
lava - BRATISL. LÉK. LISTY 1988, 38 (II)/2 (87-90)

Favourable results of tonsillectomy and adenotomy in 28 children with tuberculous lymphomas of the neck led to the opinion that these operations are indicated in all cases of tuberculous lymphoma in children where no improvement is observed after the usual antituberculous treatment. They should also be carried out in children with minimal tonsillar symptoms, especially when no further tuberculous focus is demonstrable beside lymphomas of the neck.
(XI. 7. 13)

KLACANSKY, T.

CSSR

no academic degree indicated

I. female and obstetrical clinic, director: prof. S. STEFANIK, MD

Bratislava, Bratislavské lekarske listy, No 11-12, 1962, pp 649-655

"Preliminary Experiences with the Surgical Treatment of Cervical Insufficiency in Pregnancy"

SKALICKY, J.; KLAGANSKY, T.

Magnetic significance of crystallisation of the cervical mucus.
Bratisl. lek. listy 34 no.8, 906-914 Aug 54.

1. Ze Zenskej a porodnickej kliniku LFSEU v Bratislave, prednosta
prof. dr. S. Stefanik.

(VAGINAL SECRETION

crystallisation of cervical mucus, diag. value)

KLACANSKY, T.

Graviditas extrauterina ovarica. Bratisl. lek. listy 35 no.10:
611-614 31 May 55.

1. Z Porodnickej a seneckej kliniky LFUK v Bratislave, prednosta
prof. MUDr. Sv. Stefanik.
(PREGNANCY, ECTOPIC
ovarian)

KLINICKÝ
MAJNEK, Irshia, d-r docent; KLACHANOVSKÝ, Tibor, d-r assistant; ŠERHEJKL,
Miroslav, d-r, asistent

Clinical onset of labor as related to the time of day. Akush. i gin.
32 no. 6:11-22 N-D '56. (NIRA 10:11)

1. Is 1-ý klinický (dir. - prof. d-r Karel Klaus) Karlova univerziteta
v Praze, klinický (dir. - prof. d-r Břetislav Štěfaník) Universiteta
imeni Komenského v Bratislavě i 1-ý akushersko-ginekologický
klinický (dir. - prof. Ladislav Gavlašek) universiteta imeni Masaryka
v Brně.

(LABOR, statist.
diurnal & nocturnal rhythm)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Human and Animal Physiology (normal and Pathological); Reproduction.

T-8

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 16, 1958, 75076

Author : Klačansky, T.

Inst

Title : Our Data on the Richardson Probe in Pregnancy.

Orig Pub : Lekar. obzor, 1957, 6, No 8, 464-468.

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

~~EXAGAN~~

Experimental report on the adhesion-inhibiting effect of hydrocortisone. Česk. gyn. 24[38] no.6:404-407 July 1959.

1. I. sen.-por. klinika UK v Bratislavě, prednosta prof. dr. Šv. Štefanik Endokrin, ústav SAV v Bratislavě, riaditeľ dr. J. Podoba,
(ADHESIÓM, exper)
(HYDROCORTISON, pharmacol)

KLACANSKY, Tibor

On the elimination of glucosamine with cervical mucus during
the ovarian cycle. *Cesk. gyn.* 24[38] no. 9:729-733 Nov. 1959.

1. I. porod.-gyn. klinika v Bratislavě, prednosta prof. MUDr. Svetozar
Stefanik.

(GLUCOSAMINE, chem.) (VAGINAL SMEAR, chem.)
(MENSTRUATION, physiol.)

KLAGANSKY, T., C.Sc.; HENZL, M., C.Sc.; CEPELAK, J.; HONTELA, S.; HORSKY, J.,
C.Sc.; KUCERA, F., C.Sc.; LUKSCH, F., C.Sc.; SONEK, M.; TALAS, M.

A possibility for the examination of the hypothalamo-pituitary system
in endocrine disorders in gynecology. Česk. gyn. 26[40] no.8:607-
610 '61.

(GYNECOLOGY diag) (HYPOTHALAMUS dis)
(PITUITARY GLAND dis)

KLACANSKY, T.

Preliminary experience with surgical treatment of cervical insufficiency
in pregnancy. Bratisl. lek. listy 42 no.11/12:n.p. '62.

1. Z I zenskej a porodnickej kliniky, prednosta prof. MUDr. S. Stefanik.
(PREGNANCY COMPLICATIONS) (CERVIX UTERI)

KLACANSKY, T.

Determination of chorionic gonadotropins with the aid of anti-chorionic gonadotropin serum. Česk. gyn. 28 no. 1/2:130-137 F '63.

l. I. sen. a por. klin. lek. fak. MU v Bratislavě, prednosta prof.
dr. Sv. Stefanik Endokrinol. učstav ŠAV v Bratislavě, ředitel MUDr.
J. Podoba, CSc.

(GONADOTROPINS CHORIONIC) (IMMUNE SERUMS)

KLACANSKY, T.

A further contribution to the problem of homogeneity and the mechanism of action of chorionic gonadotropins. Cesk. gyn. 28 no.5:304-310 Je '69.

1. I sen. a por. klin. Lek. fak. UK v Bratislavě, prednosta prof. dr. S. Stefanik - Endokrinologický ústav SAV v Bratislavě, riaditeľ MUDr. J. Podoba, CSc.

(GONADOTROPINS, CHORIONIC) (PREGNANCY TOXEMIAS)
(HYPOPHYSECTOMY) (PITUITARY GLAND, ANTERIOR)
(HYPOTHALAMUS)

KLACANSKY, T.

Rational therapy with gonadotropic hormones. Cesk. gynek. 30
no.14-7. Mz '65.

1. I. gyn.-por. klinice Lekarske fakulty University Komenskeho
v Bratislave (prednosta: prof. dr. S. Stefanik).

21189

Z/014/60/000/011/007/010
A205/A126

9,2540 (1120, 1138, 1159)

AUTHOR: Klaeck, Jan, Engineer

TITLE: A simple regulated power source

PERIODICAL: Sdělovací technika, no. 11, 1960, 428 - 429

TEXT: The Department for Applied Radio Engineering of the Radio-Engineering Division in Podebrady developed a regulated power source, using a saturated diode (Fig. 3). It consists of a tungsten-filament diode (E_1), the plate voltage of which is supplied from the main source (ZH). In this source, it is sufficient to use a half-wave rectifier. The heating voltage is supplied by the heating transformer (TR) which has the working coil of the transducer (T) connected in series with its primary winding. The transducer reactance is controlled by direct bias, originating from the d-c flow through the control winding. The d-c is supplied by the regulating tube (E_2). The anode voltage of this tube is supplied by the auxiliary source (PZ1). Changes of the supplied d-c are achieved by changes of the grid bias, which is supplied by the auxiliary source (PZ2). Terminals (Z) serve the connection of a load, the resistor (R_m) measures losses originating at various currents. An "LV 3" tube (product of Marconi) was used as working tube (E_1). This tungsten filament (14 v filament voltage) triode was con-

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21189

Z/014/00/000/011/007/010

A205/A126

A simple regulated power source

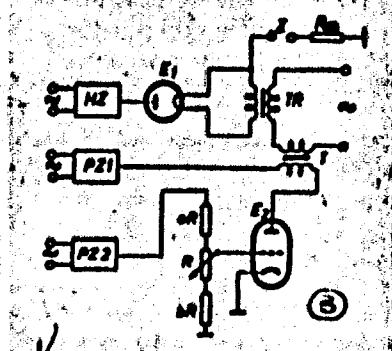
ected as a diode and supplied a current of 3×10^{-1} to 2×10^{-8} amp, infinitely variable over the entire range. A voltage of 700 v of the main source was sufficient at a maximum loss of 200 v at the load. At 20 v, connected in series with the load, the adjusted current does not change more than $\pm 1\%$. Influences of grid fluctuations (-15 to + 10%) can be reduced to a maximum of 0.5% when the entire source is supplied over a "Křížík ST 500" grid regulator. The instrument described has the advantage that even very low currents (10^{-8} amp) can be obtained; however, unfavorable is the high anode voltage required for saturation of the working tube. The use of a tube as saturation d-c source increases also the otherwise low susceptibility of the instrument to break-down. The instrument is especially suitable for precise testing of discharge tubes and thyratrons. There are 5 figures and 2 Czechoslovak references.

Card 2/3

2/014/60/000/011/007/010
A205/A126

A simple regulated power source

Figure 3: Basic wiring diagram of the regulated power source



Card 3/3

8/081/62/000/019/028/053
B101/B180

AUTHORS: Král Ivan, Kláček Zdeněk

TITLE: Determination of the composition of vinyl chloride and vinyl acetate copolymer

PERIODICAL: Referativnyj zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 19, 1962, 506, abstract 19r9 (Kaučuk a plasty, číslo 8, 1961, 258-261 [Czech.])

TEXT: A rapid and easy method has been developed for determining vinyl chloride and vinyl acetate (I) in copolymers of vinyl chloride and I. The sample was dissolved in a mixture of methanol and water (1:1), then the copolymer was separated, dried, homogenized, and analyzed. Chlorine was determined by the modified Schöniger method (a weighed portion ~0.1 g is burned, with argentometric titration of the chlorides). The I content in the copolymer was determined by IR spectroscopy and the intensity of the 1750 cm^{-1} absorption band, which is characteristic of carbonyl groups, was measured. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

KLACHKIN, A. L.; SMIRNOV, A. G.

Peculiarities of throttle characteristics of single-shaft two-circuit
turbojet engines at various regulation programs. Izv.vys.ucheb.sav;
av.tekh. 5 no.2:138-151 '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Airplanes—Turbojet engines)

MODESTOV, V.K.; KLACHKO, V.P.; MIRKHODZHAIEV, A.Kh.

Examination of the thyroid gland by the scanning technique.
Med. rad. 7 no.11:17-22 N'62. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Iz kafedry meditsinskoy radiologii (sav. - prof. V.K. Modestov) i kafedry endokrinologii Tsentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.
(IODINE ISOTOPES) (RADIOMETRY) (THYROID GLAND--DISEASES)

KLADCHIKOV, Sergey Mikhaylovich

[Seven-year plan of the "Put' Il'icha" Collective Farm]
Semiletnii plan kolkhoza "Put' Il'icha". Moskva, Mosk.
rabocheii, 1959. 71 p.
(Collective farms) (MIRA 14:2)

GORYACHKIN, M. I., kand.ekon.nauk, nauchnyy sotrudnik; RUSAKOV, O. K.,
kand. sel'skokhos.nauk, nauchnyy sotrudnik; MASHKEVICH, N. O.,
kand. sel'skokhos.nauk, nauchnyy sotrudnik; KLADCHIKOV, S. N.,
kand. sel'skokhos.nauk, nauchnyy sotrudnik; NOVOZHILOV, V. F.,
kand. sel'skokhos.nauk, nauchnyy sotrudnik; ALEXANDROV, N. P.,
kand. sel'skokhos.nauk; BUTKEVICH, B. O., kand. sel'skokhos.
nauk; KORMIN, K. O., kand. sel'skokhos.nauk; GRINTSOV, P. P.,
red.; PIVZHEN, V. I., tekhn.red.; TSUCHIMA, O. N., tekhn.red.

[Plotting technological charts] Kak sostavit' tekhnologicheskie
karty. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo sel'skhos.lit-ry, 1960. 78 p.

(MIRA 14:2)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
ekonomiki sel'skogo khozyaystva. 2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issel-
dovatel'skiy institut ekonomiki sel'skogo khozyaystva (for
Goryachkin, Rusakov, Mashkevich, Kladchikov, Novozhilov).
(Farm management)

KLACZYNSKI, Adam (Dr.)

Adam Klaczynski, "Ueber den Einfluss afokaler Haftglässer auf die Netzhautbildgrösse," Monatsschrift für Feinmechanik und Optik (Berlin), 75/2, February 1958, pp. 43-44.

The author is identified as an oculist, Otwock near Warsaw.

POLAND

KLACZYNSKI, Włodzimierz, PZLZ [Powiatowy Zakład Leczenia Zwierząt, Powiat Animal Hospital] in Domaradz.

"Some Remarks on the Practical Value of Ovariectomy in Cattle."

Warszaw-Lublin, Medyarna Weterynaryjna, Vol 19, No 3, Mar 63,
p 165.

Abstract: Author reports two recent cases of ovariectomy which he performed on cows. Surgical procedure is simple, with preservation of minimum precautions, not even antibiotics are required for the wound, and the operation resulted in marked increase of milk production as well as gain in body weight of the two cows. No references.

1/1

KLADCHIKOV, S.M.; LUKANINA, Ye.U.; POLYANSKAYA, V.P.

[Methods of calculating production costs on collective farms]
O nebeytchimosti produktsii v kolkhozakh; metodika issledovaniia.
Moskva, Gos.izd-vo sel'khoz.lit-ry, 1959. 109 p. (MIRA 13:12)

(Farm produce--Costs)

RUSAKOV, G.K., kand.sel'skokhos.nauk; SUBBOTIN, V.P., kand.ekon.nauk; LIPATOVA, V.A., kand.ekon.nauk; ARINA, A.Ye., kand.sel'skokhos.nauk; KORENYUGIN, G.T., miedshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; PANKOVA, K.I., aspirantka; KLADCHIKOV, S.M., otv.red.; KOLTSHEV, L.I., red.; SVYADOSTS, Yu.I., red.

[Accounting on collective farms when business accounting is in use] Buhgalterskii uchet v kolkhozakh pri vnedrenii khozrascheta. Moskva, 1960. 246 p. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ekonomiki sel'skogo khozyaystva. 2. Zaveduyushchiy otdelom ekonomiki i organizatsii proizvodstva kolkhozov Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta ekonomiki sel'skogo khozyaystva (for Rusakov). 3. Otdel ekonomiki i organizatsii proizvodstva kolkhozov Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta ekonomiki sel'skogo khozyaystva (for Subbotin, Lipatova, Arina). 4. Kashirskiy opornyj punkt Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta ekonomiki sel'skogo khozyaystva (for Korenyugin). 5. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ekonomiki sel'skogo khozyaystva (for Pankova).
(Collective farms--Accounting)

KLADCHIKOV, Sergey Mikhaylovich; VASIL'YEV, V.N., red.; KOLOMIITSHEVA,
O.I., red.; KLYUCHENVA, T.D., tekhn.red.

[Reducing production costs is a source for increasing the national wealth] Snizhenie себестоимости продукции - istochnik rosta obshchestvennogo bogatstva. Moskva, Izd-vo "Sovetskaja Rossiya," 1960. 30 p. (Dlia sluchatelei sel'skikh nechal'nykh ekonomicheskikh shkol i krushkov. Tema 6).

(Costs, Industrial)

(MIRA 14:2)

L 21703-65 ARD/PGO-2/PWT(1)/PGO/PSP(1)/PGS-2/PWT(1)/PGO/PS(V)-3/EDC(k)-2/
EDC(k)-2/PGS/EDC(v)/EDP(c)/PGC/EPD/EDC(t)/PWT(b)/EDC-2/PGS(k) Pn-1/Po-1/Pe-5/
Pn-1/Po-1/Pn-2/Pt-4/Pk-4/Pv-4/PL-4 IJP(c) TT WD/70 'PC
ACCESSION IN: AP4049875 Z/0040 64 000/011/0335/0335

AUTHOR: Chudej, L. (Engineer); Kladensky, M. (Engineer); Stefan, J.

86
15

TITLE: Experimental rockets

SOURCE: Letecky obzor, no. 11, 1964, 335

TOPIC TAGS: meteorological rocket, rocket guidance system, rocket parachute
release, atmospheric research

ABSTRACT: Brief descriptions are given of two Czechoslovak meteorological rockets, the STA 3 which was lofted on Oct. 3, 1962 and the SUP-1 which was lofted on Dec. 20, 1963. The first weighed 6.45 kg with fuel, was 1050 mm long and climbed to 1,100 m at a maximum speed of 170 m/sec. The second weighed 18.1 kg with fuel, was 200 cm long, developed 260 kp thrust and a maximum speed of 120 m/sec. in vertical flight. Diagrams in the article show the relative position of the parachute release timer, parachute locker, electronic apparatus, rocket motor, stabilizer fins, antennas, casing, reserve timer for the parachute, accelerometer and recorder, guidance system recorder, gyroscopes and electronic amplifier, servomotor, guidance fins, and batteries in the SUP-1. Orig. art. has: 2 photographs.

Card 1/2

L 24703-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4049873

ASSOCIATION: 0000

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES, SV

NO KEY Gov: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000722930006-2

KLADOTZAY, J.

①
Morphology and position of hypopygium of new eng species. J.
Kladotzay (Proc. Acad. USSR, 1964, 160, 922-939). B. Tsvetko.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000722930006-2"

BASKANCHILASHVILI, G.Sh., KADIASHVILI, M.D.

Comparative characteristics of the sensitivity to various antibiotics of staphylococci strains freshly isolated from sick children. Antibiotiki 10 no.7:640-642 Jl '65.

(MIRA 18:9)

1. Institut pediatrii (direktor - P.A. Kurashvili) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya Gruzinskoy SSR, Tbilisi.

KLADIVÁ, Jiri, inz.

Experience in the collaboration of the Higher School of
Transportation with practice. Doprava no. 51081-382 '64.

KLADYANKO, D. P.

Daily periodicity of mitoses in white rat liver in normal state and under the action of narcotics. D. P. Kladynko. Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.R. No. 159-6(1964). Alcohol, hydiate, morphine, and amytal repress the rate of mitoses occurring in rat liver experiments. The rate of mitotic activity is invariably below that of controls in normal animals the mitotic activity is highest at night and shows sharp variations with time of day. No mitoses occurred in the expt. animals during the daytime. O. M. Koval'cov

Kladiyenko, D. P.

AUTHORS:

Kladiyenko, D. P., and Nadopta, R. A. 20-6-45/48

TITLE:

Development and Metamorphosis of Rana esculenta
Tadpoles as Affected by Uranium Nitrate. (Vliyanie
azotnokislogo urana na razvitiye i metamorfoz golovastikov
selenoy lyagushki)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady AN SSSR, 1957, Vol. 115, Nr 6, pp. 1217-1219
(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Although the biological part played by microelements was already sufficiently investigated in publications, the importance of uranium as microelement is for living creatures only little studied. The highest content of uranium compounds exists in the thyroid gland. Uranium was also found in the embryonal organs of man. In connection with the fact first mentioned the author decided to examine the influence of uranium, as mentioned in the title. The water of the breeding vessels contained 1 to 200 mg of uranium nitrate in 7 graduations per 1 liter. As criterion of the influence served: 1) Appearance of the bilateral symmetry in tadpoles and their liberation from the surrounding mucilage. 2) The moment of the

CARD 1/4

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722930006-2

Development and Metamorphosis of Rana esculenta Tadpoles 20-6-45/48
as Affected by Uranium Nitrate

transition to free movement and 3) the surviving of the developed tadpoles. 10 days tests showed that uranium is not indifferent for the animals. Although the development of the bilateral symmetry was not impaired, the transition to free movement was markedly accelerated and the capability of resistance of the test animals in later stages was increased. They survived longer even at higher temperatures of environment (30-32°C) and were still alive for a long time, when the control tadpoles had already died. This was confirmed by repeated tests. As the capability of resistance is closely connected with metabolism processes that are due to the nervous and endocrinous system, the problem rose which type of influence was exerted by the thyroid gland. Therefore the authors decided experimentally to determine the influence of various uranium concentrations on the metamorphosis of tadpoles. After 17 days the control tadpoles died, probably due to the high temperature of environment (31°C). After 10 days, just as the test

CARD 2/4

Development and Metamorphosis of *Hana esculenta* Tadpoles
as Affected by Uranium Nitrate

20-6-45/48

function. In the case of the artificial metamorphosis under the influence of thyroxine its action is not suppressed but increased by thio-urea. It may be assumed that in the case under review uranium is in its action equal to thio-urea. There are 1 table and 4 Slavic references.

ASSOCIATION: Cherepovets State Medical Institute (Cherepovetskiy gosudarstvennyy meditsinskiy institut).

PRESENTED: By Ye. N. Pavlovskiy, Academician, May 20, 1957

SUBMITTED: October, 1956

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

CARD 4/4

KLADIVENKO, D.P.

Biological role of uranium in the mammal organism. Biul.eksp.biol.
i med. 48 no.11:73-76 N '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Iz kafedry histologii (zav. - dotsent I.A. Shevchuk) Chernovitckogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - dotsent M.M. Kovaliov).
Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR V.N. Chernigovskim.
(URANIUM pharmacol.)
(THYROID GLAND pharmacol.)

POGREBYAK, Z.Y., kand. sel'skokhov. nauk; GORSKIY, B.Z., kand. tekhn.
nauk; KLADKEVICH, G.P., inzh.

Fireproof particle boards. Strel. mat. 9 no.6:14-16 Je '63.
(MIRA 17:8)

KLAD'KO, N., kapitan dal'nego plavaniya.

Make correct use of the load line. Mor. flot 19 no.7:9-10
J1 '59. (MIRA 12:10)

(Load line)

KLAD'KO, N., kapitan-nastavnik; KRAVETS, S.

Advantageousness of filling tank vessel cofferdams with
water. Mor. flot 20 no. 12/44 D '60. (MIRA 13/12)

1. Chernomorskoye parohodstvo (for Klad'ko). 2. Starshiy
gruppovoy dispatcher nefteflotu Chernomorskogo parohodstva
(for Kravets).
(tank vessels)

KLAD'KO, N.; VASILEVSKIY, P.

Working group for bulk cargoes at the Intergovernmental Maritime
Consultative Organization. Mor. flot 25 no.8:44 Ag '65.
(MIRA 18:8)

1. Kapitan-nachal'nik Chernomorskogo parokhodstva (for Klad'ko).
2. Zamestitel' nachal'nika Glavnogo upravleniya moreplavaniya
Ministerstva morskogo flota (for Vasilevskiy).

Excerpta Medica Sec 7 Vol 9/5 May 55 Pediatrics

1180. KLADIVOVA and MIKULA. Sídlní dětské plíce Lázeňský, Sumperk. "Náš
zkušenost s kudlánem a léčením basiliární meningitidy. Our experiences
up to date in the treatment of tuberculous meningitis
PEDIAT. LISTY 1954, 9/1 (22-24)

Between 1948 and 1952, 177 children aged 5 months to 16 yr. were treated. In 63
cases the diagnosis has been proved by finding M. tuberculosis in the CSF. At the
beginning streptomycin alone has been used, later in combination with PAS.
During the first year, when the treatment was insufficient and delayed, the mor-
tality reached 94%, but in the last 3 yr. a mortality of 48% was attained. The
greatest mortality was in earliest infancy and it decreased as age increased. In
complicated cases the mortality was greater: in disseminated miliary forms 65%,
in cases with pulmonary lesions 50%, but in uncomplicated only 33%. There were
12 relapses, from which 3 survived the 2nd attack but none the 3rd. Toxic effect
of treatment (total deafness) was observed in 5 cases with prolonged medication,
4 times in relapses. When the treatment was started in the first week of illness a
mortality of 57% was observed in comparison with 90% in cases treated first in the
4th week.

Pešek - Brno (XX,7,8,15)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 7 Vol. 11/7 Pediatrics July 57

1844. KLADIVOVÁ L. Léčebna Dětské Tbc Šumperk. "Tbc meningitidy v roce 1954 na dřeml našeho státu. Tuberculous meningitis in Czechoslovakia in the year 1954 ROZHL. TUBERK. 1956, 16/3 (153-156) Tables 5

284 cases in children aged 0-15 yr. from the whole country are reported. Only those children that were discharged from hospital as cured or died during the year concerned are taken into consideration. Overall mortality was 42%.

Brokman - Warsaw (XX,7,8,15)

KIADIVOVA, L.
KATL, 24., Dr.: OOCILAR, Fr.: HIRZENGEN, L.; JALUVKA, A.; KIADIVOVA, L.;
MEUMANN, R.; SYKORA, Fr.

Effect of isoniazid in long/kg dosage in tuberculosis of the
lymph nodes. Cesk. pediat. 12 no.8:750-753 5 Aug 57.

1. Detske lecebny tuberkulose-Kosumberk, Krc, Sumperk, Abraham,
Dolnok Smokovec.

(TUBERCULOSIS, LYMPH NODES, ther.

isoniazid, dosimetric indic. (Cs))

(ISONIAZID, ther. use

tuberc., lymph nodes, dosimetric indic. (Cs))

KLADIVOVA, Ludmila

Tuberculous meningitis in children; a national review for 1954-1956.
Cesk. pediat. 12 no. 12:1107-1111 5 Dec 57.

1. Lecenána dětská plíšková tuberkulóza v Šumperku, reditel doc. Vl.
Vojtek.

(TUBERCULOSIS, MENINGEAL, in inf. & child
epidemiol. in Czech. (Cs))

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 8 Vol 12/5 Neurology May 59

2331. THE ORGANIZATION OF THE TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOUS MENINGITIS IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND THE RESULTS OF TREATMENT -
Organisation du traitement de la méningite tuberculeuse en Tchécoslovaquie
et résultats obtenus - Kladivova L., Vojtek V. and Sykora F.

Sanat. Sumperk - ARCH. FRANC. PEDIAT. 1958, 15/7 (941-946)

All children with tuberculous meningitis in Czechoslovakia are transferred for treatment to one of 8 main centres which have been established for this purpose. They are fully staffed with all medical specialties needed for their management. The total number of children admitted during 1954 was 284, in 1955 252 and in 1956 226. The fall in the numbers during the 3 yr. was entirely accounted for by the decreasing incidence in the disease in children under 2 yr. of age (101 in 1954, 44 in 1955) and is attributed to the compulsory BCG vaccination. There were, however, 34 children during the 3 yr. who contracted meningitis after BCG vaccination (4.5% of all cases of meningitis). During 1954 the mortality from meningitis was 42% (120 deaths), in 1955 30% (18 deaths), and in 1956 18% (10 deaths). Radiological confirmation of the diagnosis was only available in 40% of the cases. A little more than half of the patients were conscious on admission. Children under 2 yr. on admission had a poorer prognosis. Among the survivors 46 have gross mental and neurological defects, 18 are deaf and 15 are blind. Lesser sequelae are seen in 202 patients and, finally, out of a total of 762 admissions 244 have no sequelae. In 1954 all patients had intrathecal streptomycin treatment; in 1955 20% and in 1956 75% had systemic treatment alone. In 1956 ACTH was used as an adjuvant, otherwise the treatment was the same throughout. This consisted of oral isoniazid (15-20 mg./kg. daily), i.m. streptomycin (20-40 mg./kg.) plus Lorber - Sheffield (L, 7, 8, 19) PAS for 6 months.

KLAD'KO, N., kapitan dal'sego plavaniya.

"Operation of marine tankers" by N.I. Pliavin. Reviewed by
N. Klad'ko. Mor. flot 22 no.9:45 8 '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Tank vessels)
(Pliavin, N.I.)

KLAD'KO, N., kapitan-nastavnik

The aids to navigation should meet modern requirements. Mor.
flot 25 no.4:18 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Chernomorskoye parokhodstvo.

KLAD'KO, S., inzh.

Strength and deformation characteristics of keramit concrete
used in hydraulic engineering. Rech. transp. 23 no.1:40-43
Ja '64. (MIRA 18:11)

KLAOKOV, K.

USSR/Electronics - Television

Card 1/1 Pub. 77 - 20/20

Authors: 1. Tagor, P. O., Dr. Tech. Sci.

Title: 1. Present and future television

Periodical: Nauka i zhizn! 21/12, 44-45, Dec 1954

Abstract: A book entitled, "Television", by K. Kladkov is reviewed. The book recounts the development of television and stresses the role played by Soviet scientists, besides speculating about the future of television. However, in its technical parts the book contains some untrue statements, such as that a spark between electrodes can be better produced in a vacuum. Illustrations.

Institution: ...

Submitted: ...

YUGOSLAVIA/Nuclear Physics - Nuclear Power and Technology

C-8

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 12, 1958, No 27085

Author : Poteklin A., Kladnik R.

Inst : Not Given

Title : The Physical Parameters of the Aqueous Homogeneous Reactor
as Functions of Temperature and Reflector Thickness.

Orig Pub : Repts. "J. Stofan" Inst., 1956, 3, 5-30

Abstract : The authors calculate the critical radius in mrs for a-
spherical homogeneous reactor of zero power with uranium en-
riched to 20% (UO_2SO_4 compound) with moderator. These cal-
culations have been carried out for various infinite reflectors (ordinary and heavy water, graphite) and for various
finite thickness of reflector made of heavy water in the tem-
perature range from 25 to 200° C. The effect of thickness
of the reflector made of heavy water on the reactivity has
been determined for the case of an infinite cylinder. It
turns out that at zero power the critical dimensions of a
spherical reactor with finite reflector of heavy water are less

Ord : 1/2

YUGOSLAVIA/Nuclear Physics - Nuclear Power and Technology.

C,

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 7, 1959, 15058

Author : Peterlin, A., Kladnik, R.

Inst

Title : Two-Group Calculation of the Temperature Dependence of the Physical Parameters of the Light Water Homogeneous Reactor.

Orig Pub : Repts. "J. Stefan" Inst., 1957, 4, 85-88

Abstract : It is shown that an homogeneous reactor with an aqueous solution of UO_2SO_4 (20% enrichment) can be regulated reliably and shut down by changing the level and by total emptying of the water from the container of the reflector in the temperature range from 25 to 250° C. Results of two-group calculations of a spherical reactor with infinite water reflector is carried out in active-zone and reflector temperatures of 25, 100, 200, and 250° C. Curves are given for the dependence of the two-group

Card 1/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722930006-2
YUGOSLAVIA/Nuclear Physics - Physical Basis of Nuclear and
Thermonuclear Technology

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Fizika, No 4, 1960, 8180

Author : Kladnik, R., Peterlin, A.

Inst

Title : The Influence of a Breeding Reflector on the Critical Dimensions of the Homogeneous Suspension Reactor at Different Temperatures

Orig Pub : Repts. "J. Stefan" Inst., 1958, 5, 25-28

Abstract : A reactor is considered with a breeding reflector: the active zone is a suspension of enriched (20%) UO_2 in ordinary water, the reflector is a suspension of natural UO_2 in ordinary water. The dimensions of the suspended are neglected and the reactor is considered homogeneous. On the basis of the two-group theory in the diffusion approximation, the critical dimensions and mass of U^{235} are calculated for different temperatures

Card 1/2

Fundamentals of reactor systems. p. 212.

Periodical: NOVA PROIZVODNJA.

Vol. 9, no. 3, June 1958.

TECHNOLOGY

SO: Monthly List of East European Acquisitions (EEAI) LC

Vol. 8, No. 4
April 1959, Unol.

KLADNIK, R.; PETERLIN, A.

Two-group calculation of the temperature dependence of the physical
parameters of the light-water homogeneous reactor (RS 15) In English
p. 85

LJUBLJANA, INSTITUT "JOZEF STEFAN." REPORTS Ljubljana, Yugoslavial
Vol. 4, Oct. 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 6,
June 1959
Uncl.

KLADNIK, R.

Fundamentals of reactor systems. p. 157.

NOVA PROIZVODNJA. (Zveza drustev inzimirjev in tehnikov LPS)
Ljubljana, Yugoslavia. Vol. 10, no. 2, Apr. 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (SEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 8, Aug. 1959.

Uncl.

14
"Review of some solutions. B. Kladov (Inst. "V", Ser. 10, No. 1, 1957 (1958).--The probability that a neutron will collide before it escapes from a cylindrical rod of infinite length can be represented by a convergent series for a general source distribution of virgin neutrons. Math. James R. Oliver.

5-4430
462d
1-C7

9u

USSR/Medicine - Immunology

FD-2325

Card 1/1 Pub 148 - 26/36

Author : Kladnitskaya, E. Ya.

Title : The relative intensity of the development of immunohemolysins depending on the site of the introduction of the antigen

Periodical : Zhur. mikro. epid. i immun. No 2, 73-76, Feb 1955

Abstract : Investigated the differences in the development of immunohemolysins - subsequently to intraarterial, intravenous, and subcutaneous injection of an antigen to rabbits. Found that after the second injection the intensity of development of immunohemolysins was greatest when the injection had been carried out into an artery. One table.

Institution : Chair of Pathological Physiology, Omsk Medical Institute imeni M. I. Kalinin

Submitted : March 4, 1954

KLADNITSKAYA, E.Ya.

USSR/General Problems of Pathology - Allergy.

T-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 4, 1958, 17199

Author : Kladnitskaya, E.Ya.

Inst :

Title : The Effect of Central Nervous System Inhibition (by Ether) on the Dynamics of Alterations in the Titer of Complement During Anaphylaxis.

Orig Pub : Zh. microbiol., epidemiol. i imunobiologii, 1956 (1957), prilozheniye, 57.

Abstract : In rabbits that had been immunized 5 times with horse serum (5 ml after 2-3 days), the titer of complement fell immediately after a shocking dose of antigen and was restored in 1 hour 45 min. - 33 hours. Following anaphylactic shock induced 3-5 min. after ether anesthesia, a fall in the titer of complement was observed for 9 - 33 hours. In anaphylaxis reproduced under prolonged anesthesia (15-60 min.) the titer of complement was restored in 12-32 hours.

Card 1/1

USSR / General Problems of Pathology. Immunity. U

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722930006-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol.; No 11, 1958, 51484.

Author : Kladnitskaya, E. Ya.

Inst : Omsk Scientific Research Institute of Epidemiology, Microbiology and Hygiene.

Title : The Effect of Therapeutic Sleep on Antibody Production (Hemolysins) in Rabbits.

Orig Pub: Br. Omskogo n.-i. in-ta epidemiol., mikrobiol. i gigiyeny, 1957, No 4, 233-237.

Abstract: During the first 12 days of immunization of rabbits, with sheep erythrocytes, the animals received chloral hydrate (0.5 g/kg). On the 12th day, the hemolysin titer in the controls was 1:1200-1:3000, in the experimental animals 1:200-3500. Disturbance of the normal activity of the cerebral cortex causes decrease of antibody production.

Card 1/1

KLADNITSKAYA, E.Ya.

KLADNITSKAYA, E.Ya.

Effect of inhibition of the central nervous system (through ether)
on the dynamics of complement titer variations in anaphylaxis.
Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i immun.,supplement for 1956:57 '57 (MIRA 11:3)

1. iz kafedry patologicheskoy fiziologii Omskogo meditsinskogo
instituta imeni M.I.Xalinina.
(COMPLEMENTS(IGGIVITY)) (ANAPHYLAXIS) (ETHER(ANESTHETIC))

KLADNITSKAYA, E.Ya.

Effect of ether anesthesia on the course of anaphylaxis. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i imun. 33 no.8:128 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Iz Omskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni Kalinina.
(ETHER (ANESTHETIC)—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT) (ANAPHYLAXIS)

KLADNITSAYA, K. B.

AUTHORS: Zosimovich, D.P. and Kladnitskaya, K.B. 584

TITLE: CoPrecipitation of Nickel with Aluminium Hydroxide in Cadmium-Sulphate Solutions. I. Study of Conditions for CoPrecipitation. (Sosazhdenie Nikelya s Gidrookis'yu Alyuminiya v Rastvorakh Sernokislovo Kadmiya).

PERIODICAL: "Zhurnal Neorganicheskoy Khimii" (Journal of Inorganic Chemistry) Vol. II, No. 2, pp. 452-455. (U.S.S.R.).

ABSTRACT: Experiments have been carried out to explore the possibility of separating nickel from cadmium-sulphate solutions containing NiSO_4 as impurity. Precipitation was carried out at 80°C, the precipitate was filtered off after standing at the same temperature for 1 hour and the concentration of unprecipitated nickel in the filtrate was determined photocolorimetrically. The filtrate had a pH value of 6.25. Precipitation was carried out by adding the calculated quantity of aluminium sulphate and cadmium hydroxide (as a suspension). It was found that nickel could easily be separated by co-precipitation with aluminium hydroxide from cadmium-sulphate solutions containing 100 grams per litre cadmium and 50, 250 and 500 mg. per litre nickel. The amount of nickel coprecipitated depends on its concentration in the CdSO_4 solution and also on the quantity of aluminium sulphate and cadmium hydroxide introduced into this solution. The most complete removal of nickel

Card 1/2

584
CoPrecipitation of Nickel with Aluminium Hydroxide in Cadmium-Sulphate Solutions. I. Study of Conditions for CoPrecipitation. (Cont.)

(98.4%) is obtained under the following conditions: nickel concentration 500 mg. per litre, nickel: Al ratio equals 1 : 4, 1.5-fold quantity of $\text{Cd}(\text{OH})_2$, duration of precipitation 30 mins. and temperature of solution 80°C .

There are three references, two of them Russian.

There are eight tables.

The work was carried out at the Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR.

Received 23 July, 1956.

Card 2/2

give a deposit with 2.0 mg. Mo/g.
electrolyte exists in different stages of oxidation. Intermittent oxidation of the Mn in the electrolyte by a current of air through it reduced the effect of time. The Mn^{2+} was added as a 20% of MnO_2 in Na_2CO_3 eutectic modified to a pH of 7 with citric acid and finally made up to 100 ml. to precipitate the MnO_2 . X-ray analyses of the precipitate taken with Cu indicated the presence of a hexagonal-mosaic phase, which is MnO_2 whereas that with MnO_2 reacted with Na_2MoO_4 formed an MnO_2 and an undetected Mo_2O_5 phase.

1975, Jerry Chen, AS USSR

KLADNITSKAYA, K.B.; GRIShevICH, A.N.

Determination of copper in cadmium and zinc by sodium
diethyldithiocarbamate. Ukr.khim.zbir. 27 no.6:803-807 '61.
(MIRA 14:11)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN USSR.
(Copper--analysis)
(Carbamic acid)

S/032/61/027/011/002/016
B106/B110

AUTHORS:

Grisevich, A. N., and Kladnitskaya, K. B.

TITLE:

Rapid determination method of low amounts of copper in zinc
and cadmium

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 27, no. 11, 1961, 1343-1345

TEXT: In the present paper, a rapid determination method of low amounts of copper in pure zinc and cadmium was developed. It is based upon the extraction of copper in the form of its diethyl dithiocarbamate complex by carbon tetrachloride. The extraction is conducted at a pH of 4.5 - 5.0 to prevent the formation of basic zinc or cadmium salts. The yellow coloring of copper diethyl dithiocarbamate solutions in carbon tetrachloride is very stable. It is used for the photometric determination of copper in an $\Phi\Phi\text{-M}$ (FEK-M) photocalorimeter with a blue filter (closed bulb). Concentrated solutions of zinc or cadmium salts, from which copper was removed by sodium diethyl dithiocarbamate addition and carbon tetrachloride extraction, were used for calibration. Certain amounts of a standard copper solution were then added to the purified solutions. This method

Card 1/3

8/032/61/027/011/002/016

B106/B110

Rapid determination method of low ...

of determining copper by sodium diethyl dithiocarbamate is possible without separation of the bulk (zinc or cadmium) since the copper carbamate complex is much more stable than the corresponding zinc or cadmium complexes and thus forms in the first place. Furthermore, colored iron, nickel, or cobalt carbamate complexes do not form in the presence of zinc or cadmium salts since the sodium diethyl dithiocarbamate excess is bound to colorless complexes by zinc or cadmium. Iron, however, is not completely masked by zinc. In the presence of zinc and low amounts of citric acid, iron does not disturb the above mentioned copper determination. The authors also studied the effects of zinc and cadmium concentrations, and of the aqueous phase volume, upon the completeness of copper extraction. Since the quantitative extraction of the copper carbamate complex from 200 milliliters of the aqueous phase by 10 milliliters of CCl_4 is possible even at 100 g/liter concentration of zinc or cadmium, weighed samples of up to 20 g can be analyzed in this manner. For a 10 g sample, the sensitivity of the above method is $3 \cdot 10^{-5}\%$. The determination after dissolution of the sample takes about 10 minutes, the absolute error of determination is $\pm 0.5\%$. The method was tested on zinc sample no. 73

Card 2/3

25226

18 5106

S/080/61/034/008/009/018
D204/D305AUTHORS: Zosimovich, D.P., Kladnitskaya, K.B. and Grisevich, A.N.

TITLE: Electrochemical production of pure cadmium

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 34, no. 8, 1961.
1764-1769

TEXT: The present paper describes experiments carried out in a glass electrolytic cell of 1 liter capacity using CdSO_4 as electrolyte. Two anodes, cast from commercial Cd Kd-O containing considerable impurities (shown in Table 1), and a Cd cathode of metal containing small amounts of metals which separates at potentials more negative than that of Cd separation (i.e. Ni, Fe and Zn) were used. With optimum conditions for electrolysis (D_k of 100 A/m^2 , temp. 35°C, period of 8 hours) about 0.7 kg Cd was produced. Table 1 shows relevant data on the purity of the Cd produced and it is clear that the use of a flowing electrolyte with external intermediate purification substantially reduces the Cu and Pb contents of cathode

Card 1/3

25226

S/080/61/034/008/009/018
D204/D305

Electrochemical production...

residues. Methods of purifying CdSO_4 solutions from Cu were studied. The solution was passed through a column of Cd cuttings at a certain speed and was also agitated with Cd cuttings. The Cd cuttings were first treated by agitation with dilute H_2SO_4 to remove oxide film and basic salts. Optimum conditions for purifying the solution by Cd metal are: S/V 1.6, duration 30 - 60 mins; temperature 18 - 20°C, acidity (minimum) 0.5 g/l H_2SO_4 . With these conditions, the Cu content can be reduced to 0.02 - 0.03 mg/l, the degree of purification being independent of the Cd content of the solution. After purification from Cu, the acid solution was purified from Pb by co-precipitation with SrSO_4 . The experimental method developed was tested on an industrial scale in a pilot plant. The cathode metal produced was carefully washed, remelted in a H_2 atmosphere in a special furnace. The remelted Cd contained the following proportions of impurities: (%) Cu - $1 \cdot 10^{-4}$, Ni - $0.5 \cdot 10^{-4}$, Pb - $4.5 \cdot 10^{-4}$, Zn - $6 \cdot 10^{-4}$, Fe - $5 \cdot 10^{-4}$, Sb - $0.6 \cdot 10^{-4}$, Tl - 3.6. 10^{-4} . The purity of the Cd was, thus, 99.998%. Further purification was effected by zone refining. There are 4 tables and 14 ref-

Card 2/3

25226

S/080/61/034/008/009/018
D204/D305

Electrochemical production...

ferences: 13 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc.

SUBMITTED: October 18, 1960

Table 1 Legend: Impurity content in Cd before and after refining. A) Impurity, B) Impurity content in anode, C) Impurity content in cathode cadmium (%), D) Degree of refining, E) Without recirculation, F) With recirculation, G) Cu, Ni, Pb, Fe, Zn.

A) Примесь	B) Содержа- ние приме- сей в аноде (%)	C) Содержа- ние приме- сей в катодной массе (%)		D) Степень рафинировани	
		E) без прогона	F) с прогона	E) без про- гона	F) с прого- ном
Медь	0.01	0.001	0.0001	10	100
Никель	0.13	0.0002	0.0002	650	650
Свинец	0.03	0.003	0.001	3	30
Железо	0.011	0.0001	0.0001	100	100
Цинк	0.005	0.0004	0.0004	12	12

Card 3/3

ZOSIMOVICH, D.P.; KLAUDNITSKAYA, K.B.; DVERNYAKOVA, A.A.

Separation of trivalent iron from trivalent chromium in
hydrochloric acid solutions. Zhur.prikl.khim. 35 no.7:1479-
1483 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Iron-chromium alloys) (Iron--Analysis)
(Chromium--Analysis)

ZOSIMOVICH, D.P.; KLANDNITSKAYA, K.B.; DVERNYAKOVA, A.A.

Separation of trivalent chromium from bivalent iron in
hydrochloric acid solutions. Zhur.prikl.khim. 35 no.7
1484-1487 J1 '62. (MIRA 15:8)

(Iron-chromium alloys) (Iron—Analysis)
(Chromium—Analysis)

ZOSIMOVICH, D.P.; KLADNITSKAYA, K.B.; IVANOVA, N.D.

Separation of trivalent chromium from bivalent iron in sulfuric acid
solutions. Zhur.prikl.khim. 36 no.2:333-338 F '63. (MIRA 1675)
(Chromium) (Iron)

ZOSIMOVICH, D. P.; SHVAB, N. A.; ORSEVICH, A. N.; NECHAYEVA, N. Ye.; KLADNITSKAYA, K. B.
Kiev

"Die elektrochemische Gewinnung von Reinstmetallen: Zink, Kadmium und Mangan."

report submitted for 2nd Intl Symp on Hyperpure Materials in Science and Technology, Dresden, GDR, 28 Sep-2 Oct 65.

Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk UkrSSR, Kiev

ZOSIMOVICH, D.P.; ZAYATS, A.I.; KLADNITSKAYA, K.B.; CHEBUKINA, L.K.

Separation of Cr₃ from iron by crystallization of ammonium-chrome alum. Zhur. prikl. khim. 38 no.5:979-987 May '65.
(MIRA 18:11)

DAYKHIN, M.Ya.; SILIN, V.A.; KLAUDNITSKAYA, L.P.

Device for simplified quality control of viscose. Khim. volok.
no. 5169-70 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Mogilevskiy zavod iskusstvennogo volokna.

ROZENBERG, A.Ya.; KLANDNITSKAYA, L.P.; LYUBIMOVA, L.N.

Method for determining the concentration of Leucanol in the
settling bath. Khim. volok. no. 6165-66 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

I. Mogilevskiy zavod iskusstvennogo volokna. Submitted June
10, 1965.

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Treating gonorrhea in women with penicillin combined with blood
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4:275-277 '54 (MIRA 11:7)
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(PENICILLIN)

TSELISHCHEVA, A.D., KUDNITSKAYA, T.L., DYLO, P.V., KARPOVICH, Ye.A.
MARGOLINA, S.Yu.

Treating gonorrhoea with streptomycin. Sbor.nauch.rab.Bel.nauch.
-issl.koshno-ven.inst. 4:278-284 '54 (MIRA 11:7)
(GONORRHEA)
(STREPTOMYCIN)

DYLO, P.V., CHERNYAK, B.N., BASHMAKOVA, S.M., ROMANOVSKAYA, N.Yu., KLADNITSKAYA,
T.L., GRINGAUZ, M.Ya.

Some causes for the unsatisfactory decline in the incidence of
gonorrhea and ways in which they may be eliminated. Sbor.nauch.
rab.Bel.nauch.-issl.kozhno-ven. inst. 4:309-314 '54 (MIRA 11:?)
(GONORRHEA)

DYLO, P.V., KLAUDIUSKAYA, T.L.

Orianol in treating lupus erythematosus. Sbor.nauch.rab.Bel.
nauch.-issl.koshno-ven.inat. 4:360-367 '54. (MIRA 11:7)
(LUPUS)
(OID—THERAPEUTIC USE)

24(5)

AUTHORS:

Wang Kang-Ch'ang, Wang Ts'u-Keong, SOV/56-35-4-10/52
Ting Ta-ts'ao, Dubrovskiy, L. N., Kladnitskaya, Ye. N.,
Solov'yev, M. I.

TITLE:

Investigation of the Interaction of π^+ Mesons With Carbon
at Energies of 250 - 270 MeV With the Help of a Propane Bubble
Chamber (Isucheniiye vzaimodeystviya π^+ -mesonov s uglerodom pri
energiyakh 250 - 270 MeV s pomoshch'yu puzyr'kovoy propanovoy
kamery)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1958,
Vol 35, Nr 4, pp 899-906 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The interaction between pions and nuclei (especially C) has
already been investigated by a number of papers for $E_\pi < 200$ MeV
(Refs 1-4) and for $E_\pi > 200$ MeV (Refs 5-7) partly carried out
by means of a cloud chamber and partly by means of scintillation
counters. The authors of the present paper investigated the
 π^+ -C-interaction in a propane bubble chamber, which was
subjected to the action of a pion beam of the synchrocyclotron
of the Ob'yedinenyyi institut yadernykh issledovaniy (United
Institute for Nuclear Research). The experimental arrangement

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With Carbon at Energies of 250 - 270 MeV With the Help of a Propane Bubble
Chamber

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is described and shown by figure 1. Experimental results:
1.) Elastic π^+ -C scattering: for $10^\circ \leq \theta \leq 70^\circ$ the cross section $\sigma_{\text{elast.}} = (176 \pm 16) \text{mb}$ is obtained. For the scattering nucleus the absorption coefficient is $K = 0.54 \cdot 10^{13} \text{cm}^{-1}$ and $V = 30 \text{ MeV}$, $R = 3.2 \cdot 10^{-13} \text{cm}$. The dependence $d\sigma/d\Omega(\theta)$ is shown (Fig 2). For $45^\circ < \theta < 135^\circ$ (isotropic distribution) $\sigma_{\text{elast.}} = (192 \pm 18.5) \text{mb}$, which agrees well with the diffraction scattering cross section for the above V - and K -values. 2.) Inelastic π^+ -D-scattering: Reaction: $\pi^+ + C \rightarrow \pi^+ + (N \text{ beams}) (N=0,1,2,\dots,6)$, $\sigma_{\text{inelast.}} = (120^{+38}_{-19}) \text{mb}$.

A table shows the number of stars arranged according to the number of beams (separately for stars with and without mesons).

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3.) Absorption of π^+ mesons in carbon and charge exchange:

For meson-free stars cross section $\sigma = \sigma_a + \sigma_c = (165^{+34}_{-22}) \text{mb}$, where σ_a denotes the absorption cross section σ_c -charge exchange cross section. Table 2 shows the distribution of the number of beams in the stars for meson-free stars, in which connection experimental and theoretical data are compared;

figure 5 shows the energy dependence of $\delta_a/\delta_{\text{nucleus}}$ for pions.

4.) Total inelastic cross section of $\pi^+ - C$ interaction :

$\sigma_{inelast} = (296^{+38}_{-19}) \text{ mb.}$ The authors finally thank Professor

V. P. Dzhelepov who made it possible for them to work at the Laboratoriya yadernykh problem (Laboratory for Nuclear Problems), and they also expressed their gratitude to R. M. Sulyayev, Yu. A. Shcherbakov, A. I. Philippov, and L. B. Parfenov for their aid in carrying out experiments, and they also thank the

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With Carbon at Energies of 250 - 270 MeV With the Help of a Propane Bubble
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group of laboratory workers under the supervision of
I. A. Ivanovskaya for their assistance in utilizing results.
There are 5 figures, 2 tables, and 24 references, 12 of which
are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Ob"yedinennyi institut yadernykh issledovaniy
(United Institute for Nuclear Research)

SUBMITTED: May 5, 1958

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3/026/60/000/008/002/006
A166/A029

AUTHORS: Ting Ta-tsao and Kladnitskaya, Ye.N.

TITLE: The New Antisigma Minus Hyperon Antiparticle /9

PERIODICAL: Priroda, 1960, No. 8, pp. 17 - 18

TEXT: The authors explain the classification of elementary particles into leptons, mesons and barions and the criteria for this classification. Mesons are distinguished from leptons by the fact that they can take part in strong interactions. Mesons and barions are further subdivided into charge multiplets on the basis of charge independence. Another feature of the classification is that every particle has its paired antiparticle, although in the case of the γ -quantum and the π^0 -meson, particle and antiparticle are identical. In March 1960 physicists of the Higher Energies Laboratory at the Ob'yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy (Joint Nuclear Research Institute) in Dubna discovered a new antiparticle - the antisigma minus hyperon (Σ^-). This has a mass equal to that of the Σ^- , is unstable and decays 10^{-10} sec after birth into a π^+ and an antineutron (\bar{n}) (cf. insert). For its research work the laboratory uses proton beams with an energy of up to 10^{10} electron-volts in its synchrophasotron accelerator. The

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The New Antisigma Minus Hyperon Antiparticle

8/026/60/000/008/002/006
A166/1029

protons collide with the target in the accelerator's chamber to form high-energy π^- -mesons. Magnetic lenses and repeater magnets single out π^- -mesons with an energy of 8.3 Bev and a beam of these is fed into the propane bubble chamber under a constant magnetic field of 13,700 oersted. The liquid propane in the chamber serves as the medium in which the nuclear interactions of the π^- -mesons take place and also acts as a detector which registers the traces of the charged particles which enter the chamber or form in it. These are then filmed. The insert (facing page 17) shows the birth and decay of an antisigma minus hyperon with a key to the various trails and particles recorded on the photo. The research team at Dubna was headed by Academician V.I. Veksler (USSR) and Professor Wang Kang-chang (China) and consisted of: Wang Tsu-tsien and Ting Ta-tsao (North Korea), Nguen Ting-te (Vietnam), A.K. Michul (Romania), Kim Hi-ing (Korea), Vrana (Czechoslovakia) and the Soviet physicists N.M. Viryasov, Ye.N. Kladnitskaya, A.A. Kuznetsov, A.V. Nikitin and M.I. Solov'yev. The Polish scientist S. Otwinowski also contributed to the research. There are 3 photos and 5 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Ob'yedinennyi institut yadernykh issledovaniy (Joint Nuclear Research Institute), Dubna

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KLADNITSKAYA, YE.N.

82016
S/056/60/038/02/17/061
B006/B011

24.6600

AUTHORS:

Van Gan-chen, Van Tsu-tsen, Din Da-tsao, Ivanov, V. G.,
Katyshev, Yu. I., Kladnitskaya, Ye. N., Kulyukina, L. A.,
Nguyen Din Ty, Nikitin, A. V., Otrinovskiy, S. Z.,
Solov'yev, M. I., Sosnovskiy, R., Shafranov, M. D.

TITLE:

Investigation of the Elastic Scattering of π^- -Mesons With
a Momentum of 6.8 Bev/c on Protons by Means of a Propane
Bubble Chamber

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1960,
Vol. 38, No. 2, pp 426-431

TEXT: For the purpose of making a contribution to the problems of proton
structure, the authors investigated the scattering of negative 6.8-Bev/c
pions on protons (wave length $\lambda = 0.112 \cdot 10^{-13}$ cm) in a 24-liter propane
bubble chamber placed in a magnetic field of 13,700 oe. The experimental
setup is shown in Fig. 1. The momentum distribution of π^- -mesons was de-
termined from 112 investigated tracks, and is shown in Fig. 2. The mean
momentum was (6.8 ± 0.6) Bev/c. A total of 3500 frames was interpreted, and

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Investigation of the Elastic Scattering
of π^- -Mesons With a Momentum of 6.8 Bev/c
on Protons by Means of a Propane Bubble
Chamber

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B006/B011

550 events were selected from all two-pronged stars. The measured values were processed by an electronic computer. The root-mean-square error in the angular determination was $\Delta\theta_x = 26'$ and $\Delta\theta_p = 1^{\circ}14'$. The correction for track curvature did not exceed 20'. The elastic π^-p -scattering events were identified by the criteria discussed here: Coplanarity (Fig. 3); angular correlation (Fig. 4); recoil proton range. Among the 550 events investigated, 218 were regarded as being elastic. Fig. 5 shows the distribution of these 218 events along the chamber axis. In the so-called effective region of the chamber (43 cm with a total length of 55 cm), 213 out of the 218 events were recorded. The distribution of these 213 events according to the azimuthal angle of the recoil proton is shown in Fig. 6. In 113 cases the recoil proton track was on top, in 100 it was below, in 115 at the left, in 98 at the right. An estimation of the percentage of quasielastic scattering events in the total number of elastic ones 6%. The cross section of the reaction investigated was found to be *UH*

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